

## The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (INCLUDING SUNDAYS)  
BY THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,  
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.  
Frank A. Munsey, Pres. R. H. Titherington, Sec.  
Fred A. Walker, Treasurer and General Manager.  
ONE YEAR (INC. SUNDAY), \$3.50. 6 MO., \$1.75. 3 MO., \$1.00.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class  
mail matter.  
Washington, D. C., Thursday, June 26, 1913.

## THANKS, DOCTOR.

Dr. Friedmann, of turtle serum fame, is back in Berlin, saying nice things about America. The doctor thinks this is a great country, and that, even though its professional classes rather gave him the icy countenance, the plain people are friendly.

When a man who got a reception such as Friedmann received in this country can go home and turn the other cheek as cheerfully as he does, it is time to wonder how in the world, if occasion required, this lovable nation could manage to make itself offensive.

## MORGAN ESTATE AN EXCEPTION.

Almost without exception in recent years, the estates of very rich men have proved under appraisal smaller than estimated; commonly a great deal smaller. Popular impressions of the wealth of prominent men are almost uniformly exaggerated.

It is now announced that the J. Pierpont Morgan estate will appraise at about \$100,000,000, which makes it a good deal larger than was commonly expected or estimated following the financier's death. The appraisers, valuing it for the determination of the tax it will pay in New York, are agreed that the figure will be about \$100,000,000, on nearly all of which a 4 per cent tax will be paid to the State of New York. It is thus made the largest estate that has paid an inheritance tax in New York.

## TORPEDOLESS TORPEDO BOATS.

Capt. Willard S. Sims, who has been a sort of stormy petrel of navy reform for a long time, declares that there is about one round of torpedoes actually in existence for the use of our navy. It takes about a year to make a torpedo, which seems decidedly unreasonable. He points out that our navy, as to torpedoes, compares to an army going to battle with one shell in every gun and none in reserve.

Captain Sims generally makes good when he indulges criticism of this type. He is one of the men with intimate knowledge of naval affairs, the product of persistent and untiring work and study. Under Roosevelt, as naval aid, he was of the greatest value, and if his views were not always acceptable to his superiors, they at least impressed the country well. The latest accusations of unpreparedness demand attention.

## AS TO STAYING QUALITIES.

Governor Sulzer and direct primaries have been defeated. Direct primaries, however, will assuredly win in the end. It is merely a matter of time, and probably not so very much time at that.

Whether Sulzer will win along with the reform for which he has fought, depends on his staying qualities. Thus far they seem good. Hughes tried to force primaries by one sort of fight, Sulzer by a very different; and both failed. Sulzer is the State's leader of the cause now, and if he is resourceful enough to keep the fight alive and himself in its lead, he will be the big figure in the State when he wins. But it is a difficult thing to accomplish. Men fall by the wayside in such struggles, while the cause often marches on and leaves them to be forgotten. Sulzer's splendid fight deserves for him a better fate.

## PENNSYLVANIA GANG AND PATRIOTISM

The Penrose-McNichol gang in the Pennsylvania legislature was all worked up a few weeks ago over patriotism. They rushed through a bill forbidding any flag but the flag of the United States to fly from the public buildings in that Commonwealth. They had the bill rushed to the governor and he signed it.

Then the same gang slaughtered the child labor bill and the woman's bill.

They put clauses in those measures allowing the corporations to drive women and children overtime; they enforced a ten-hour day; they took the limit off in canneries, and they even cut out the clause forbidding the employment of mothers within four weeks after childbirth.

But their patriotism was untarnished, for they had passed a bill forbidding any but the national flag to fly from public buildings in Pennsylvania. They had saved the honor of the State.

## NEW WAR IN THE EAST.

Servians and Bulgarians are at each other's throats, and a real battle had been fought, or, at least, begun, according to meager dispatches from the territory occupied by the rival armies. The news thus far has come from Belgrade, capital of Servia, which during the war of the allies against Turkey was usually extremely reticent, leaving to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, the privilege of giving out most of the news, and claiming for Bulgar arms most of the glory of that struggle.

It will be safe reasonably to discount assurances of a decided Servian advantage in the initial conflict. Yet on the other hand it will not do to presume that Bulgaria, if there is to be a war, will be an easy winner. The Servians and Greeks played magnificently their parts in the campaign against the Turks; so magnificently, indeed, that their unexpected successes gave them control of territories which at the opening of that contest nobody suspected the allies would be able to take. It is to be kept in mind that the present casus belli lies in the fact that the Greeks and Servians were more successful than the Bulgars. Reading the emana-

tions from Sofia, the world got an idea that the Bulgarians had to do about all the fighting while their allies easily overran the country. But since Adrianople's surrender there have come intimations that in fact the Bulgarian siege of that city was far less desperate than the Sofia war office represented and that in fact the city might have been carried much sooner than it was.

War among the allies may very easily overturn some preconceived notions as to the military leadership in the earlier struggle. If the Bulgars sustained such losses as they represented at the time, they can hardly be prepared to match Serbia's force of today; and by all accounts Serbia is in much better economic condition than Bulgaria.

## THE GAS COMPANY'S VALUATION.

The need that the public shall know accurately what are the values of the public service properties is illustrated by the announcement that the Washington Gas Company has had an appraisal of its property made, which shows it worth \$18,700,000. A few years ago this same company was insistent on being allowed to reorganize its capitalization on the basis of a valuation of \$13,000,000. It claimed that that was its reasonable value, therefore, it ought to be permitted to expand its capitalization to that point.

At the time when that was undertaken gas was selling at \$1 net. Today it is selling at 85 cents net. Of course, the physical property is not affected by a reduction in the price of gas; but, the earning capacity decidedly is affected. It becomes quite impossible, in all the circumstances, to accept as reasonable a present valuation near to \$19,000,000.

If the corporation is still able to earn returns which would carry a capitalization over \$18,000,000, then there is acute need for an immediate valuation in order that it may be known to what extent the earnings are unreasonable and excessive. Edward W. Bemis, gas expert of national repute, only three or four years ago, estimated that a valuation of this property would find it worth about \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000. Washington may well prick up its ears at the proposal more than to double that figure.

Let it be assumed that the property is worth \$10,000,000, but that the company thinks it can earn return on \$18,000,000. If that be accepted, then it is apparent that the company is earning more than it ought to, with a proper regard for the public's interest. The public has no business paying for gas a price that will produce dividends and interest on double the real capital invested. There has long been insistent demand for reduction of the price. The company's own appraisers have provided the finest possible justification for that demand. Nobody dreams that the physical property is worth \$18,000,000. It can be appraised at that figure only by including elements of franchise value, going-concern value, and the like, that the courts nowadays look upon with disapproval in fixing rates.

The whole affair enforces the conclusion that no time must be lost making the valuation which is demanded by the new public utilities law. There is persistent rumor of impending developments in gas affairs, which should not be permitted to take the form of any recapitalization of consolidation, while the representatives of the public interest are yet in the dark concerning fundamental elements in the situation.

## THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

Matters tariff-wise are approaching the point where the question may properly be asked whether the President would sign a bill that did not fulfill his expectations. Mr. Cleveland would not sign it, but he did let it become a law without signature. Mr. Taft did sign it, and then was bound to go out and defend it before the country, which made him the immediate objective of the disaffection over the legislation. What would President Wilson do?

Free sugar and free wool would be impossible if the Democratic Senators who voted against them in caucus should do the same in the Senate. It is generally believed only two of them will do that, and that these provisions will go into the law. But it would help vastly if the White House would permit knowledge to get abroad that the bill would not be signed without these provisions; not only that it would not be signed, but that it would be vetoed.

To veto the measure enacted by his own party's Congress is a hard thing for a President. But almost everybody agrees that if Mr. Taft had done that he would have been approved by the country and re-elected. The nation has not forgotten the tariff scandal of the Cleveland regime.

The question right now, and it is more urgent every day, is whether there are enough high-tariff Senators among the Democrats to force the same issue that arose when the Wilson bill was made over in the Senate. It is practically certain that there would not be, if it were known that a bill thus emasculated would not be signed, but instead would be vetoed by President Wilson. It is not for the President to make threats, of course. He is not presumed to decide what he will do until the measure gets to him from Congress. None the less, in these times of very direct executive participation in lawmaking, there is small difficulty getting the ideal conveyed to legislators that the President inclines decidedly to a given course.

The Democratic party has promised revision, and the President has construed that promise to mean certain things. Will he insist to the last extremity?

The knowledge that the President would veto a bill under certain conditions would be an insurance of its passage. A small minority of Democratic Senators may inveigh against certain schedules on the ground of injury to those States; but those same Senators know that as between standing by the Administration and standing by these interests of the States, their political course will be safer if they do not break with the Administration. To give way before the overwhelming verdict of a party caucus can be excused. To smash a whole party program cannot, as has been proved by the excretion that was meted to the men who unmade the Wilson act in the Senate.

## THIS &amp; THAT

With Sometimes a Little of the Other

## SOMETHING IN COMMON.

Although the weather maketh one  
To simmer, sizzle, stew, and fry,  
The House will stay in Washing-  
ton—  
And so shall I.

It must remain to sanction laws  
About financial libertee;  
'Twill stay in Washington because  
Of currences.

Which same makes ME adhere  
to biz,  
And tells me that I dare not flit;  
Except that in my case it is  
The lack of it.

From July 1 until September 15 the  
car schedules will be "suspended,"  
which is one way of saying that they'll  
go hang. So, too, will a lot of the past  
sengers.

The shift in schedules works particu-  
larly hard upon us. Only recently we  
learned the time that the open car on  
the Mt. Pleasant line passes our corner;  
now we must conduct a new inquiry.

Three Days Each; Three For a Week.  
G. S. K.: In re the five-day imprison-  
ment for barbed wire, I would like to have  
quotations on motormen who fail to  
stop when one signals.

It is proverbial that the drowning  
man clings to a crowbar. So we adhere  
to the hope that all this currency dis-  
cussion may put a certain Congressman  
in mind of a certain \$18.44. Or, rather,  
an uncertain \$18.44.

We Think You Must Be Kidding Us.  
G. S. K.: Didn't see anything about  
open air sleeping in yesterday's line-up,  
so write to inquire. I hope you slept  
well last night.

An office discussion as to whether men  
who wear brown derbies always sport  
celluloid collars has been unofficially de-  
cided in the negative. Though there's  
much to be said on both sides. Celluloid  
or none, declared one combatant.

THE SUMMER DAYS.  
The summer days—some of them  
beauties—  
Are practically here,  
And jokes about dry bathing-suits  
Are also drawing near.

Column conductors and others making  
errors take heart. No less a sporting  
authority than the New York "Morning  
Telegraph" referred to the "Nationals"  
pitcher of two days ago as "Roebling."

Obviously Not.  
G. S. K.: I read that steps will be  
taken to prevent the sale of "firearms  
and dangerous weapons." Obviously,  
they don't refer to unloaded firearms.

It is cruel and useless, as Lardner  
points out in the Chicago Tribune, to  
keep the scouts running any longer.  
Everybody knows what's in the mes-  
sage.

He's Our Favorite Aversion.  
G. S. K.: For the Restaurant Pest:  
The man who uses all his butter and  
half of yours before the soup ar-  
rives.

"Furthermore," writes somebody, who  
doesn't sign himself, "yesterday I passed  
a shoemaker's shop (why shoe-  
MAKER?) that didn't advertise 'Repair-  
ing Neatly Done.'"

So Do Lots of People.  
(From the Ingoldby Legend.)  
—still poking his nose into THIS AND  
TO THAT.

Speaking of the modern dances, which  
we seldom do, Miss May Wyle figures  
in the day's news. If that's the way  
she pronounces it.

Pestacious Perfection.  
F. L. C.: "Also the card player who  
holds his hand so that everybody at the  
table can look into it."  
ANON.: "The salesman who inquires,  
when giving you your change: 'Any-  
thing else?'"

As a number of people informed us,  
the first game was called off, but they  
played the second. Or how would you  
put it?

## The Truth About It.

G. S. K.: M. B. may have discovered  
the old-fashioned man who uses a read-  
ing-glass, but he didn't tell you what he  
uses it for. It is to read the speed dial  
on his automobile.

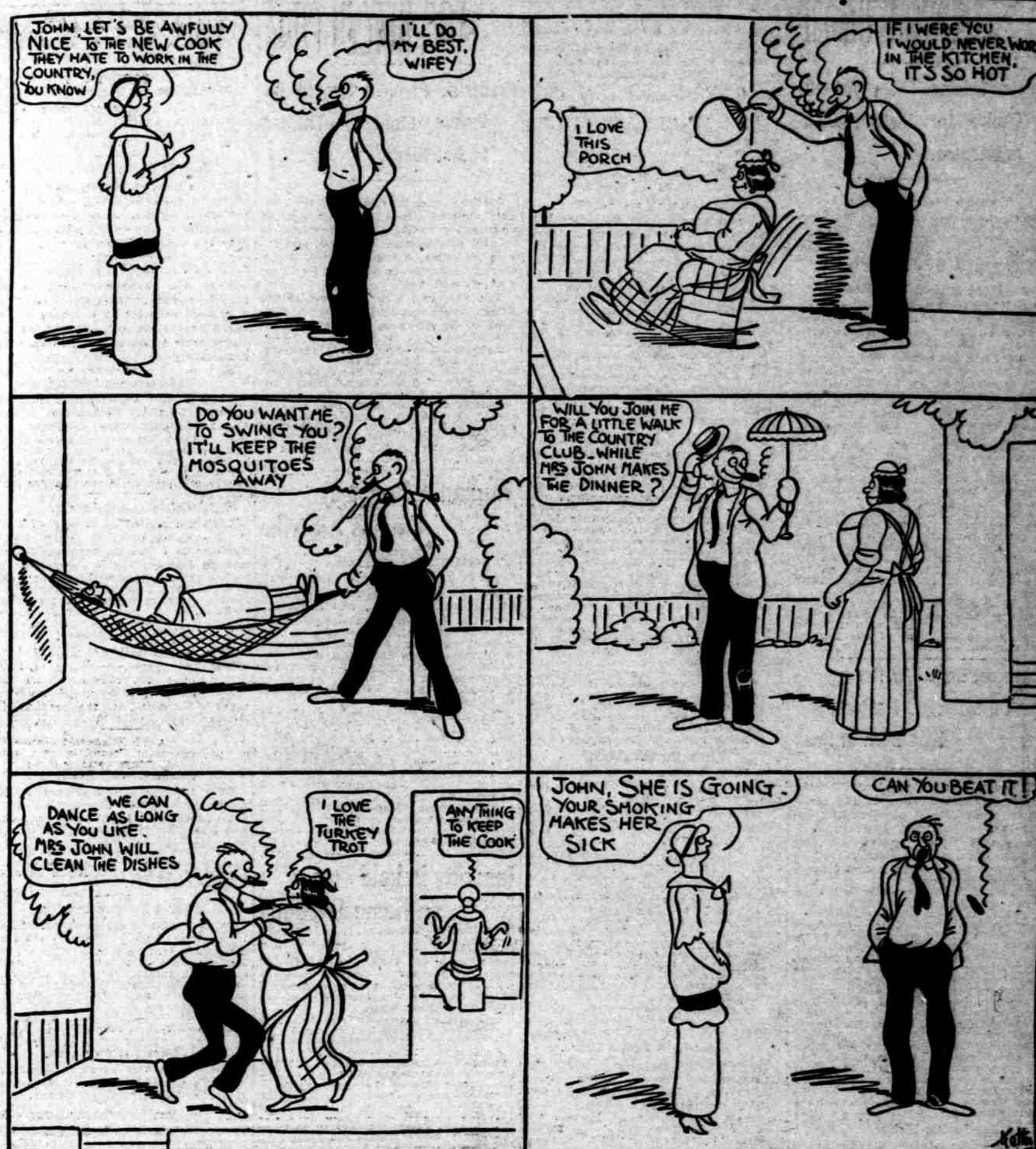
For the Millennium Club: The elimi-  
nation of the middleman.

We're Too Fond of the Open.  
G. S. K.: Would you call a plagiarist  
a second-story worker?

The objection of the bankers to the  
money bill, we notice, is a "lack of re-  
serve."

That is our objection to the bankers.  
G. S. K.

## CAN YOU BEAT IT? By MAURICE KETTEN



## The Owl Names

By Eugene Geary.

THE good owl names are dyn' out  
We called our childer dear;  
No wonder that we're talked  
about—  
It's worse every year.  
We used to have the names iv saints  
An' marthys at our call;  
To mention them now brings com-  
plaints—  
Och, that's the worst iv all!

There's Pat an' Bridget Finnegan,  
Who called their daughter Maude,  
An' may I never sin again,  
Their youngest by is Claude.  
An' when me next-dure neighbor's wife  
Frishts a young gossoon,  
He's doomed to travel all thro' life  
As Percy George McCune.

Besides, there's Pether Rafferty,  
Who hates the owl green sod,  
Tho' taint many years since he  
Was carryin' the hod.  
He an' his wife—'would make ye wild—  
Announce, wid pride an' glee,  
The marriage of their only child,  
Miss Genevieve Marce.

## Here's a Book

"Bees Shown to the Children," by  
Elliott Hawks, published by the Platt  
& Peck Co., of New York.

Passing all human understanding, the  
ways of the little honey bee have pro-  
ven of great fascination to thinkers for  
hundreds of years, and any account  
of them is full of interest. Elliott  
Hawks has written a book for children,  
yet the simple and pure children's story  
of the lives and customs of bees, to-  
gether with their anatomy and rela-  
tions to flowers will prove absorbing  
even to older persons. Thirty-nine  
plates, seven of which are in color,  
illustrate the book, are quite a story  
in themselves, and do much to make  
this little volume a valuable asset for  
any child, old or young.

## His Only Reason.



## Reflections of a Bachelor Girl

"T HERE are just as good mermaids still in the sea  
As ever were caught!" said the cynical male.  
"Ah, yes," quoth the Summer Girl, "that may be—  
But aren't you afraid that the BAIT may get stale?"

It is not the fear of being shipwrecked that keeps a bachelor  
from embarking on the sea of matrimony; it's the awful horror of  
being decalmed.

In these days a girl almost hesitates to appear on the street  
wearing her own natural complexion for fear that she may be con-  
sidered eccentric or conspicuous.

A pretty woman may make fools of all men some of the time,  
but a wise woman will concentrate on making a fool of some man  
all of the time.

When a husband manifests a willingness to promise his wife  
anything under the sun in order to make her mind easy while she is  
away on her vacation it merely inspires her with a sudden suspicion  
that she had better stay at home and keep an eye on him.

The ability to converse in seven languages is not half so useful  
to a woman in this world as the ability to keep silent in one.

Motor cars are all right for eliminating space, but for eliminating  
diffidence, boredom, and bachelors there has never been anything  
quite like a good, old fashioned horse and buggy.

Divorce—the greatest common divisor.

## The Man on the Road

By H. T. Bath.

## DEAD BROKE.

"NOT all towns are like Blank-  
ville," explained the shirt  
salesman to a group of fel-  
low drummers who were  
waiting for the train the other morn-  
ing. "In Blankville there are seven  
different roads that will take you out  
if you have a ticket or the price. If  
you haven't the price, move away."  
"I went broke over a slot machine  
one time and the town lost no time in  
showing me the cold shoulder."  
"The hotel froze onto my trunk and  
I wired to New York for funds. In  
the mean time I gathered in a bag-  
gage check at the depot when the bag-  
gage man wasn't looking. Then I went  
up the street to another hotel and  
wrote a pal's name across the register.  
Throwing the check down, I demanded  
that they bring my trunk up without  
loss of time. Then I went in and had  
a swell feed."  
"I had no more towns to make that  
trip and as I had been away six weeks  
I had quite a bit of salary coming to  
me when I made New York. Therefore  
a twenty spent in the last town looked  
smaller to me than a kick from the  
boss about expenses. There was a show  
in town that night and I joined out  
with it. In the morning there was a  
letter from my bank in town inclosing  
funds."  
In the meantime my 'trunk' could  
not be located and the management at  
the hotel where I was stopping was all  
apologies. They refused to take a cent  
and insisted that I make an affidavit  
about my 'missing' trunk. When the  
banks opened I got my money and  
went over to the first hotel and paid  
my bill. After which I gave them a  
piece of my mind."  
"What did the firm say after the  
trip?" asked one of the other drum-  
mers.  
They complimented me on the busi-  
ness secured and remarked on the ab-  
sence of mishaps that seemed always  
to occur in the travels of the other  
men. "I am so glad you don't gamble,"  
said the boss.

## Learn One Thing Every Day

## 4.—THE CRUST OF THE EARTH

THE earth is a ball, with a cold  
crust and a heated, probably  
molten, interior. This is proven  
by natural hot springs, volcanoes,  
etc. At one time the earth must have  
been more or less smooth and equally  
hot, both internally and on the sur-  
face.

As it whirled through space, through  
centuries of time, the crust gradually  
cooled. This caused a contraction or  
shrinking. The once smooth surface be-  
came much as the outside of a shrivel-  
led apple looks to you. Thus the  
mountains and the valleys were formed.  
Giant upheavals are, fortunately, few  
and far between. So most of the chang-  
ing of the earth's surface is due to the  
constant wear of the water. It is a  
great factor in the transformation, be-  
cause besides wearing away it also car-  
ries the loose material from one spot to  
another and deposits it.

Because we have seen them dig and  
blast in one spot for months we imagine  
that the crust of the earth is limitless  
in depth. This is not true. The crust  
of this globe, on which we live, com-  
pared to the bulk of it, is about equal  
to the relative size of a sheet of thin  
paper pasted on the surface of a very  
large watermelon!

## What's on the Program in Washington Today

Annual excursion to Chesapeake Beach  
of the Washington Railway and Elec-  
tric Company Relief Association.  
Address by Prof. George A. Hill before  
the Greater Washington Poultry and  
Pigeon Club, 1214 F street northwest.  
Theater party at the Columbia by the  
Washington Canoe Club, 8:15 p. m.  
Baseball—Washington vs. Philadelphia,  
double-header, 2 p. m.  
Meetings, night:  
Musical—New Jerusalem, No. 9; George  
Masonic, No. 22, and Temple-Neves,  
No. 32. Washington Chapter, No. 2.  
R. A. M.: William F. Hunt, Chapter,  
No. 18, Order of the Eastern Star.  
Old Fellows—Columbia, No. 10; Excel-  
sior, No. 17, and Salem No. 22.  
Red Men—Logan Tribe, No. 8, Wiscon-  
sin avenue and N street; Sioux Tribe,  
No. 18, K street, near Four-and-a-half  
street southwest.  
National Union—Bancroft Council,  
Typographical Temple.  
K. O. T. M.—District Tent, No. 5,  
Mariners' Temple, foot Seventh street,  
Knights of Pythias—Harmony Lodge,  
No. 21.  
Golden Eagles—America, No. 1, 215  
Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Amusements.  
Columbia—"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots,"  
2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Follies—"The Call of the North," 2:15  
and 8:15 p. m.  
Belasco—Antarctic pictures, 2:30 and 8:30  
p. m.  
Cosmos—Vaudeville, 1:30 to 10:45 p. m.  
Glen Echo—All amusements.  
Chevy Chase Lake—Dancing and music  
by section Marine Band, 8:15 p. m.  
Marshall Hall—Boats leave Seventh  
street wharf 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and  
8:30 p. m.  
River View Park—Boats leave Seventh  
street wharf, 10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30  
p. m.  
Steamer St. Johns leaves Seventh street  
wharf at 7 p. m. every evening except  
Saturday and Sunday for forty-mile  
trip on the Potomac.